

Honolulu Star-Bulletin

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EDITOR

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There has never been a more notable gathering than the mass meeting this morning called to protest to the president and congress of the United States against the tariff-slashing program proposed by the Democrats. If any proof was needed of the general disaster that tariff-slashing will bring, that proof was supplied by the men and women of all walks in life who gathered this morning to voice their earnest and solemn protest against a tariff program that will plunge Hawaiian industry into chaos and deprive many thousands of people of their occupation and their livelihood.

THE GOVERNORSHIP--AN ANSWER

Two years ago, at the expiration of the four-year term of office to which he was appointed by the president, Governor Frear expressed his desire to serve two years more in the executive chair. He said that he had work in mind to do which could be done in that time, and that, if reappointed, he should wish to resign about September 1, 1913.

The governor's commission expired on December 18, 1911. There came up the objections made by Kuhio and others to his reappointment. In the year past, the secretary of the interior came here, made a thorough investigation and recommended the governor for reappointment. He was reappointed by President Taft, and his commission, together with many hundred others, was held up in the senate because of the change in national administration. But Governor Frear was none the less vindicated of the charges against him.

Yesterday the Star-Bulletin, discussing the governorship situation and the reluctance of the territory to indorse at this time any of the Democratic candidates now aspiring to the office, asked the question, "What then?"

The answer to that question is that Hawaii should urge upon President Wilson the retention in office of Governor Frear until September 1 of this year.

The reasons for such action are obvious; they are logical, they are powerful.

In the first place, this is no time to change governors. The adjournment of the 1913 legislature, in a few days will leave a mass of unfinished business to be finished by the executive then in the chair. A tremendous amount of detail work must be attended to, and no appointee coming to the office lacking minute grasp of the past can handle this work.

Moreover, the fiscal year ends June 30; the governor's annual report must be written in the next two months; the whole intricate task of winding up the year's work must be attacked and concluded in two short months. No man, appointed to the governorship now or in the next few weeks, can properly accomplish this task. It would be useless for a new governor to write a report on the administration of a year concerning which he knows practically nothing. No man, coming new to the office, can sit down and make recommendations on the detail of territorial business that will carry any weight here or in Washington.

The first of September, 1913, is the logical time for a change in governors to be made; a change can be made then with the least clashing of policies and methods; with the greatest efficiency. The new governor can enter the office with the territory swept fairly clean of accumulated business; with a new financial budget; with a clean slate. Governor Frear himself, it may be stated, thoroughly agrees with this view.

In the second place, a change of governors now would bring no assurance to the territory that a new man had been named in whom the territory could place its confidence of ability, comprehensive grasp and keen desire for the

common good. The situation now, with regard to the Democratic candidates, is unfortunate, and to many it is intolerable. To speak plainly, none of the candidates whose claims have been placed before President Wilson has a general following, a general backing, in the territory. The Democratic party is hopelessly divided in a bitter factional dispute, and already the scramble for the office has developed an unsavory set of charges that are bound to leave their taint, even though disproved. With the adherents of three Democratic factions urging each for its man an immediate appointment, the territory in general shrinks from the possibilities should President Wilson change governors at this time.

Nothing more on this point need be said; the situation is such that it is generally recognized.

Such are some of the reasons why a change of governors at this time is to be respectfully opposed. In favor of longer consideration of an appointment by President Wilson there are equally strong arguments. Should no change be made until September 1, the president will have several months in which to familiarize himself with Hawaii's conditions and Hawaii's needs. It is not impossible that Mr. Wilson and Secretary Lane might find it advisable to send a commissioner to Hawaii to look into the situation. None of the present candidates could, we affirm, object to such a course, and it would commend itself forcefully to very many of Hawaii's thinking citizens. At any rate, while Governor Frear is clearing up the slate for a successor on or about September 1, the governorship situation, speaking now of candidates, would be clearing itself up. It is a rather hopeless situation now, the one ray of hope being that no summary action will be taken.

The Star-Bulletin does not argue for the appointment of a Republican governor by a Democratic administration. Governor Frear's personal wishes, as we said above, were made public months ago. And we believe that his record in office entitles his wishes to entire consideration. There has never been a period in his administration when he was so generally popular as he is today. There has never been a period when the people of Hawaii were so confident in entrusting to him the management of the territorial affairs, or so reluctant to see those affairs taken out of his hands before completed, and turned over to another. During this session of the legislature the governor has done some tremendously popular things, popular because they were done to safeguard the rights of the people.

The governor does not want another four-year appointment; that he has already said and he has not changed his mind. He desires, as he stated two years ago, to complete his work, and he believes that time will be September 1, 1913.

The Star-Bulletin believes that Hawaii's people, Hawaii's leading men and women, Hawaii's business interests, can well serve their territory by urging upon Mr. Wilson to make no change in the executive office until September 1, 1913; and, if any appointment is made sooner, that such appointment shall not become effective until that time.

by which convicted editors would be fined \$5,000, imprisoned five years and flogged five times. We will cheerfully admit that rather than suffer such dire punishment we could reconcile ourselves to leaving George's name out of the paper altogether.

Congressman Kent, the California Progressive, seems to be in the thick of whatever's doing in Washington. Now he is giving Wilson advice on the California Japanese jungle.

The legislature is confronted with the difficult problem of making two dollars grow where but one grew before.

This Democratic congress could make quite a bit by putting ham and eggs on the free-list.

Mrs. Pankhurst has evidently found a way to reduce the high cost of prison living.

Montenegro seems to be the bad little boy of the Balkan family.

PREFERENTIAL VOTING BILL SUGGESTED INSTEAD OF PRIMARY

Senator Judd Introduces Administration Measure Which Provides New Method

Senator Judd introduced in the senate yesterday a bill providing for elections on the preferential theory. This plan, he believes, may be more effective than a direct primary law. His chief objection to the primary law, as given in the senate, was that it would oblige the candidates to expend considerably more than under the present system, and that voters would be forced to vote a straight party ticket. Both of these objections, he says, he has removed in the preferential bill, which, it is understood, is an administration measure. It is given here in full.

An Act Relating to Elections, Providing for Preferential Voting and Amending and Repealing Certain Laws.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii:

Section 1. Definitions. In this act and all other election laws, unless context requires otherwise, "Secretary" shall mean "Secretary of the Territory of Hawaii"; "Clerk" shall mean "Clerk of the City or County of Hawaii"; "City or County or other political division as the case may be"; and

"Municipal" and "Municipality" shall refer to such City or County or City and County or other political division.

Section 2. Form of Ballots. All territorial and municipal elections shall be by ballot.

The ballots for delegate to congress shall be of pink paper; for senators, of blue paper; for representatives, of white paper; and for municipal officers, of green paper.

All ballots of the same class at the same election shall be of the same size, weight, shape, thickness, quality and tint of paper, kind and arrangement of type and color of ink, and shall be so printed that the type shall not show a trace on the back.

The names of the candidates for each office shall be placed upon the ballot in the alphabetical order of their surnames. No ballot shall have upon it any party or political designation or mark or anything indicative of the source or support of the candidacy.

Instructions to voters shall be printed on the ballot in the Hawaiian and English languages; and the Hawaiian equivalent of the name of any candidate shall likewise be printed thereon.

If the candidate shall so request, the secretary or clerk in writing when his nomination is filed.

The ballot shall be in substantially the following form:

GENERAL (OR SPECIAL) TERRITORIAL (OR MUNICIPAL) ELECTION, 1913.
DELEGATE TO CONGRESS, OR SENATORIAL DISTRICT, OR COUNTY OF _____, ETC.

Make a X with a black lead pencil in one of the blank spaces opposite the name of the person for whom you desire to vote. Vote only one choice for any one person. If you tear, deface or wrongly mark this ballot, return it to the inspectors of election and get another.

For Senators. (or Representatives, etc.)	First choice. Vote for not more than —	Second choice. Vote for not more than —	Third choice. Vote for not more than —
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Section 3. Preparation and distribution of ballots. The ballots for territorial elections shall be prepared and distributed by the secretary, and for municipal elections, by the clerk. They shall be bound in blocks of one hundred each, in such manner that each ballot may be detached and removed separately. Not less than twice as many ballots as there are voters in any precinct shall be sent in a sealed package to the inspectors of election of that precinct, so that they shall be received by such inspectors at least two days before the election. They shall not be opened after such receipt until the opening of the polls on the day of election. In case, by reason of miscarriage or other reason, they shall not be available for use on election day, such inspectors shall cause to be prepared and used at such election other ballots as nearly as may be in the form required by law.

Section 4. Count by inspectors and transmission of records. As soon as the polls are closed, the inspectors of election shall count and enter on a tally sheet the number of ballots cast, counted and rejected, and the number of first, second and third choice votes counted for each candidate.

If the ballot contains more than one vote for the same candidate, only the vote highest in rank shall be counted. If the ballot contains more votes under any choice than there are places to be filled, no vote in the column showing such excess shall be counted.

If a ballot contains any mark or symbol whereby it may be identified, or if two or more ballots are found in the ballot-box so folded together as to make it evident that more than one ballot was put in by one person, or if the ballot in any other way be contrary to the provisions of law, such ballot and all it contains shall be rejected.

Each ballot held invalid under this section shall be indorsed on its back by the chairman of the inspectors with his name or initials and the word "rejected."

Immediately after completing the count, the inspectors shall announce the result publicly and send a copy of the tally sheet to the secretary or to the clerk, according as the election is territorial or municipal.

The inspectors shall also immediately make up into a sealed packet all ballots, whether used, unused, counted, cancelled or rejected and the list of voters and all other records and papers, except said tally sheet, which shall be sent separately and send the same, properly addressed and with a list of the contents on the outside, to the secretary or the clerk, according as the election is territorial or municipal. Such packet shall not be opened or examined until the next general election, except in the presence of a justice of the supreme court or a circuit judge, according as the election is territorial or municipal, and after such

opening or examination it shall be resealed in the presence of such justice or judge. After the next general election the ballots may be destroyed by the secretary or the clerk, and the other election records opened and filed in the office of the secretary or clerk.

Section 5. Tabulation and Count by Secretary or Clerk. Immediately upon receiving the election tally sheets from the several boards of inspectors, the secretary or the clerk, as the case may be, shall tabulate the same and ascertain the result of the election.

The candidates who received a majority of first choice votes for any office shall be deemed elected.

If the full number of candidates to be elected did not receive such a majority of the first choice votes for such office, a count shall then be made of the second choice votes received by those candidates for said office who are not elected by first choice votes. Such second choice votes shall be added to the first choice votes received by such candidates, and subject to the provisions of the next paragraph, the candidates who by such addition receive a majority shall be deemed elected.

If, by the count of either first choice votes or first and second choice votes as above provided, more candidates than there are offices to be filled receive a majority, only the candidate or candidates equal in number to the number of places to be filled having the highest votes shall be deemed elected.

If the full number of candidates to be elected do not receive a majority by adding first and second choice votes as above provided, a count shall then be made of the third choice votes received by those candidates for said office who are not elected either by first choice votes or by adding first and second choice votes. Such third choice votes shall then be added to the first and second choice votes received by such candidates, and the candidates equal in number to the number of places remaining to be filled who receive the highest number of votes by such addition shall be elected.

A tie between two or more candidates shall be decided in favor of the one having the highest number of first choice votes. If they are equal in that respect also, then the highest number of second choice votes shall determine the result. If this does not decide, then the highest number of third choice votes shall decide. If this also does not decide, the tie shall be determined by lot by the secretary or clerk.

"Majority" when used in this section shall mean more than one-half of the total number of first choice votes cast for all the candidates for any office divided by the number of places to be filled in such office.

Section 6. Certificate of Election.

For Sale

We have for sale choice building lots in the best residence sections of the city. We have also for sale a number of residences including some modern bungalows. These are located at Kaimuki, Ocean View, Pawaa, Manoa, Makiki and other parts of the city. Detailed information will be given any one calling at our office.

We have for rent two cottages on the makai side of King street, near Punahou. These cottages are brand new and have never been occupied.

GUARDIAN TRUST CO., Ltd.,
SECOND FLOOR, JUDD BUILDING

Military Insignia

Correct devices for all ranks

WICHMAN & CO.

LETTERS

A GOOD LAW

Editor Honolulu Star-Bulletin.
Sir:—Among the few proposed good laws, and the overgrown bunch of nonsensical, tax-eating rubbish that some of the legislators would foist on an unsuspecting public as laws, is the proposed law regulating the automobile in all its phases while in the hands of a chauffeur. It is the best piece of work so far launched by the legislators outside of house and senate bills No. 1.

If the new auto law is adopted and applied solely to the corner of Hotel and Port streets it will be worth while, because it does seem as if motorists take an insane delight in crowding their machines between the curb on Hotel street by Blom's store and a Rapid Transit car while the latter is taking on passengers at that point. The chauffeurs seem to think that the foot-passengers have no right in the matter whatever, and the policeman on that beat pays about as much attention to the state of things as the rest of the force would expect him to.

HIKER.

What Is Your Life Worth?

During your existence it is the most precious thing in the world to you: it is precious to your family because you are responsible for that family.

But after you are gone—What?

Being responsible for your family's welfare, you should still protect them after your death by becoming insured now.

SEE

Trent Trust Co.

NAPKIN RINGS

In a profusion of designs. Have you seen the new bands?

Vieira Jewelry Co., Ltd.
Popular Jewelers

115 Hotel St.

WHEN YOU WANT REAL

Fresh Crackers

BUY LOVE'S BAKERY CRACKERS

Henry Waterhouse Trust Co., Limited,

Real Estate for Sale

Lewis Subdivision, Punahou For One Month Only

Lots on Wilder Ave., 80x200 \$3,000
Lots on Dole Street, 80x200 2,500

These Prices Are Positively for One Month Only. Why Pay More for Inferior Property?

Henry Waterhouse Trust Co.
Limited,
CORNER FORT AND MERCHANT STREETS

Attorney George Davis proposes a libel law